



"Moskovskaya Pravda" relay race.

Photo by Ilya Grahilovsky

## CITY TURNED STADIUM

The annual, fourth "Moskovskaya Pravda" newspaper relay race along Gorky Street, Moscow's main thoroughfare, has wrapped up the summer sports season in the Soviet capital. Five age groups ran their respective seven, 13 or 15 relays ranging from 2,200 m to 5,300 metres. The starting and finishing lines were outside the Moscow Soviet building, in Sovetskaya Square.

The Central Army Club junior team won the 14-15 age

group and Spartak the 16-17 group. Other winning teams came from technical school No. 82, Moscow University, the Spartak junior team and the Trudovye Rezervy under-21 group. The Zenit Club took their first ever adult top award, finishing ten seconds ahead of Trud. The overall victory and the "Moskovskaya Pravda" prize went to Spartak, which finished in the top three in all competing groups.

## CHESS ZONAL TOURNAMENTS

While the Merano chess title battle is still on, chess players have already been meeting in zonal tournaments to win qualification for the next such match in 1984.

Players from eight countries recently met in one of such 12 men's zonal contests in the Yugoslav town of Banja Luka. The host, Grandmaster Dragoljub Velimirovic, came first totalling 14.5 out of 19 points. Grandmaster Krumoslav Hulek and International Master Miso Cebalo, also from Yugoslavia, were second and third finishers with 13.5 points each. They will clash in an extra match, since only two can qualify for the interzonal stage. The winners

of the zonal tournaments will join players with the highest ratings in three interzonal tournaments.

Noted Grandmasters Borislav Ivkov, of Yugoslavia, and Sergio Mariotti, of Italy, shared fifth and sixth places.



A very tough game played by Moscow Dynamo against their fellow team from Kiev ended in victory for the former, 2-1. This was Moscow Dynamo's 600th victory in the national championships.

Photo by Yuri Tutov

## EUREVESTNIK IN THE FINAL

The Eurevestnik chess club entered the final of the European Winners Cup by beating Bulgarian Slavia, 7.5-4.5, in their semifinal encounter. In the final, though not decisive game Dolmatov (Eurevestnik) drew with Slavia's Lukov.

## FOURTH DRAW IN SUCCESSION

In the fourth game of the world title match in draughts between defending champion Anatoly Gantvarg, from the USSR, and Harm Wiersma, of Holland, the former's attack seemed certain to bring the champion his first win, but a mistake in mid-game resulted in a draw at the 73rd move.

## BARABASH MAKES A COMEBACK

All-rounders Larisa Nyukhalova and noted Sergei Baturin came out top of a speed skating competition, held on the Dynamo artificial track in Moscow, to mark the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

What with a strong wind and snowfall, it proved rough going for the entrants who were competing outdoors for the first time this season. Baturin, however, managed to clock up a commendable 2 min 4 sec in the 1,500 m.

Taking part in the contest was twice Olympic winner Tat'yana Barabash (Averina), who quit the ice two years ago to give birth to a son. According to Barabash, she made a comeback to prove, mainly to herself, that she could still win. Her retirement indeed had been preceded by disappointment as she failed to make the top ten in the 1980 Olympics, 1,500 m race. In Moscow, she completed the 500 m and 1,500 m, and won both.

## PRIMING FOR WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

The USSR junior ice hockey squad went down to Spartak, 6-7, in a Moscow friendly, which opened their preparation for the forthcoming world championship.



Central Army Club are determined to win the current national championship. They have scored over a hundred times against their opponents. Their match against Voskresensk Khimik ended 5-2 in their favour. In the photo: Khimik goal under attack.

Photo by Yuri Vladimirov

## BIG-TIME BOXING AHEAD

A galaxy of aces makes up the Soviet boxing squad for the second world Cup due in November 11-18 in Montreal.

The team flying out to Canada features Shamil Sabirov, from Krasnodar, (48 kg division), 1979 European titlist and 1980 Olympic winner; thrice European champion Viktor Rybakov (60 kg); 1981 European titlist Viktor Miroshnichenko, from Donetsk, (54 kg); Vadily Shishov, from Khabarovsk, (63.5 kg); Serik Konakbayev, from Dzhambul, (67 kg); Yuri Torbek, from Gomel, (75 kg); Alexander Krupin, from Kostroma, (81 kg); Alexander Yagubkin, from Donetsk, (91 kg).

Twice national titlist Samson Khachatryan, from Kirovskan, (57 kg) also has enough experience under his belt.

The newcomers to the team are Yuri Alexandrov, 18, from Novosibirsk, (51 kg); Oleg Kolyadin, 19 (71 kg) and Valery Abadzhyan, 23 (81 kg), both from Voronezh.

In the 1979 Cup in New York the USSR captured three gold, five silver and two bronze medals to come second to the USA overall. Of the present squad Konakbayev came first in the 63.5 kg division and Rybakov finished second in the 57 kg category.

## FRANCE MAKES A BID FOR 1984 GAMES

Recently the French government voiced its support for plans by the country's football federation to host the 1984 European championship. The plans for next year reportedly include reconstruction of six largest stadiums there, as the federation

has asked for funds to help prepare stadium in Lyons, Marseille, Saint-Etienne, Nantes, Strasbourg and Lens.

## QUARTERFINALISTS PAIRED OFF

The UEFA Cup quarterfinals draw at the UEFA headquarters in Bern pitted Lokomotiv (Belgium) vs Kaiserslautern (FRG); Real (Madrid, Spain), vs Rapid (Austria); Aberdeen (Scotland), vs Hamburg (FRG); Goteborg (Sweden) vs Dynamo (Romania); Sporto (Portugal) vs Xamax (Switzerland); Winterralag (Belgium) vs Dundee United (Scotland); Radnicki (Yugoslavia) vs Feyenoord (Holland); Valencia (Spain) vs Hajduk (Yugoslavia).

The draw for the other European tournaments is scheduled for January 1982.

## 'PRAGUE SKATES'

The USSR captured four awards at the popular "Prague Skates" international figure skating tournament, held in the Czechoslovak capital.

Alla Fomelchova, 19, from Moscow Region was third in the women's singles, won by Carrie Smith, of Canada. Muscovite Gurgun Vardanyan, 18, also came third in the men's singles. The winner Josef Sabovcik, of Czechoslovakia, was a prize-winner at the recent "Cup Canada" in Ottawa.

Inna Volynskaya and Valery Spiridonov ran up in the pairs and Yuliya Romanova and Yuri Gatchenkov, all from Moscow, took the bronze award in the dances.

By air - from Moscow

## INFORMATION

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## Round the Soviet Union

● A NEW PALACE OF PIONEERS AND SCHOOLCHILDREN HAS BEEN OPENED IN VOLGOGRAD. It has a theatre of its own, sitting 500, a ballet studio, an observatory, and studios for sculptors and artists. It has facilities for 50 children and 1,500 schoolchildren at a time.

● THE NEW SWING BRIDGE ACROSS THE NEVA RIVER IN KIROVSK (LENINGRAD REGION) HAS NOW BEEN COM-

PLETELY OPENED TO MOTOR TRAFFIC. The new bridge makes it possible to considerably cut the journey of vehicles travelling from Murmansk to Leningrad, Kirovsk and other cities from through traffic.

● A NEW COMPLEX HAS GONE INTO OPERATION AT THE PRIDONSKOY CHEMICAL PLANT, in the Voronezh Region. The plant will soon become the main supplier of nitrogenous fertilizers to the farms of the Central Black Earth Zone. The new complex for the production of liquid ammonia has a capacity of 450,000 tonnes a year, and works on local raw materials.



Krefelder Appell

## GEGEN DIE ATOMARE BEDROHUNG GEMEINSAM VORGEHEN!

FÜR ABRÜSTUNG UND ENTSPANNUNG IN EUROPA!

"Let us join hands in the drive against the nuclear menace!" "For detente and disarmament in Europe!"—It is under such slogans that the West German campaign against the arms race and the NATO decision on nuclear missiles, adding to the danger of a nuclear holocaust in Europe, is unfolding. A recent antiwar demonstration, in Bonn, the biggest in the country's history, heralds a new stage in this movement supported by all people of good will.

In the photos: a demonstrator holding up the text of the Krefelder appeal; the Bonn antiwar demonstration.

## MESSAGE TO PEACE CHAMPIONS IN FRG

Bonn. The Soviet Embassy in Bonn has held a meeting with the leaders of the democratic anti-fascist organization, "Flow-ers for Stuckenberg". For many years, this organization has been working for greater mutual understanding between the peoples of the USSR and the FRG, keeping alive the memory of the Soviet people who were tortured to death in the Nazi concentration camp at Stuckenberg during the Second World War.

On behalf of the 5,000 people, who attended the massive

antiwar rally held on the site of the former concentration camp last September, the organization sent a message to Leonid Brezhnev.

On behalf of Leonid Brezhnev, the leaders of the "Flow-ers for Stuckenberg" organization were warmly thanked for their message.

"The Soviet people give their full support and sympathy to people of good will in the FRG who actively and purposefully work in order that war may

(Continued on page 2)

## Fidel Castro calls 'Washington Post' bluff

Havana. In his letter to "The Washington Post", Fidel Castro has exposed allegations by the paper's columnists Vance and Novak that between 500 to 600 Cuban troops infiltrated El Salvador in the second half of September, Prensa Latina reports.

Castro stressed that the report carried by the paper was an attempt to introduce a new element in the several week-long campaign over the situation in Central America, especially in El Salvador, to the effect that Cuba delivered

arms to revolutionary forces in El Salvador and sent Cuban military advisers there. These absolutely spurious reports, the Cuban leader said, were officially circulated by the US Department of State and State Secretary Haig himself, in July and August.

The Cuban revolutionary government, Castro continued, has publicly demanded that both Haig and the American Administration produce a shred of evidence in support

(Continued on page 2)

## SOVIET-AMERICAN EXPERIMENT IN ANTARCTICA

The subaquatic world of the Weddell Sea, the world's southernmost sea, in the Antarctic, is being studied by a Soviet-American expedition, aboard the diesel-electric ship "Mikhail Somov". The icebreaker has entered the ice-bound little studied area and is carrying out research, ranging from sediment found on the seabottom to the upper layers of the atmosphere. This information was obtained from

Eduard Sarukhanyan, the Soviet oceanologist who leads the expedition. 13 Soviet and American hydrologists, hydrochemists, taking part in the expedition, which will last three to four weeks. The American side of the expedition is headed by Professor Arnold Gordon, of the University of Columbia.

This research programme is a

continuation of a series of joint research projects carried out by scientists of the two countries in the Antarctic seas during the past few years under the international South Polar experiment programme. The purpose of the programme is to study the formation of weather and the climate in the Southern Hemisphere and to develop forecasting methods on the basis of simulation modelling.



Defending world champion Anatoly Karpov did, fine in the 14th game. He set the challenger a trap which puzzled the latter for 1 hour 18 minutes — and with ended by losing the game (see p. 8).

Telephone AP-TASS

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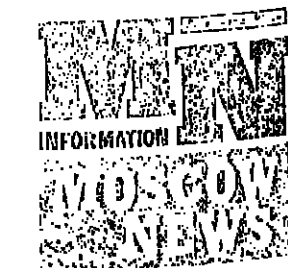
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## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

## DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

1981 10 15 16



## IAEA APPEALS TO STOP ARMS RACE

New York. The plenary meeting of the 36th General Assembly Session of the International Atomic Energy Agency has considered the agency's report for 1980.

Presenting the report, S. Eklund of Sweden, the agency's director-general, spoke in favour of the universal application of the agreement banning the proliferation of nuclear weapons. He said this could only be achieved either by all countries joining the existing treaty, or by agreement being reached on the crea-

tion of nuclear-free zones in different parts of the world.

A number of speakers pointed out the dangerous sequences of the growth in the military potential in Israel and South Africa which reject international supervision of their nuclear programmes in defiance of UN resolutions.

The Soviet representative, V. Isakyan, said that the Soviet delegation opposed any attempt to question the effectiveness and reliability of the agency's guarantees.

## INDIA GETS HUGE IMF LOAN

Delhi. After long deliberations, the International Monetary Fund has decided to grant India a loan of 5,800 million dollars, the biggest in the Fund's history. The Indian government says it needs the money to cover the rapidly growing deficit in its balance of payments.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Finance in Delhi explains the widening gap between the cost of imports and exports by the growing prices of oil and chemical fertilizers, and by the aftermath of last year's drought.

The loan will be given in

instalments over a three year period. Roughly half of it will be granted at an annual interest rate of 6.5 per cent, the rest—at about ten per cent.

The IMF loan is conditional on India cutting government subsidies and expenditure, on a partial revision of its foreign trade pattern, and on raising internal prices for fuel, electricity and fertilizers, as well as railway fares. It will be up to IMF management to decide over the three year period whether India has complied with the terms and, therefore, she is entitled to a further instalment.

## South African sabotage against Zimbabwe

Salisbury. The government of Zimbabwe has undeniable evidence that the South African security services were behind the act of sabotage in which a large depot of ammunition and military equipment near Salis-

bury, belonging to the Zimbabwean army, was destroyed last August, said the minister of state at the prime minister's office. The explosion caused damage estimated at more than 36 million dollars.



Drawing by Igor Saitinov

## MESSAGE TO PEACE CHAMPIONS IN FRG

(Continued from page 1)

never arise again from German soil, and fight for a more durable peace and security on our continent, and against the threat that Europe turned into an arena of devastating nuclear catastrophe," says the Soviet leader.

"On its part, the Soviet Union is ready to do all it can to reach an agreement based on the principle of parity and equal security for both sides, to bring down the level of military confrontation to implement specific measures of disarmament and to remove from mankind the danger of nuclear war," states the message.

## H. Hyatt: 'Nuclear war will be last epidemic on earth'

New York. On the Day to Combat the Threat of Nuclear War, meetings took place at 147 American Universities and colleges. These were addressed by scientists, doctors, public and religious leaders. One such rally was held at Columbia University, in New York.

Nuclear war will be the last epidemic on earth. If we do not join forces in the fight against this threat we will be betraying ourselves, our nation and the whole of mankind, said H. Hyatt, Head of the Harvard University's Medical School in his speech.

## Don't beef up China, Indonesian minister says

Jakarta. Indonesia opposes the American Administration's decision to use the Pentagon's armaments available to the Chinese, said the Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumadmadja. Washington's plans to beef up the Chinese army have become a new source of danger to peace and security in South East Asia, the Minister added. Indonesia's serious concern about these plans had already been communicated to the White House, he said.

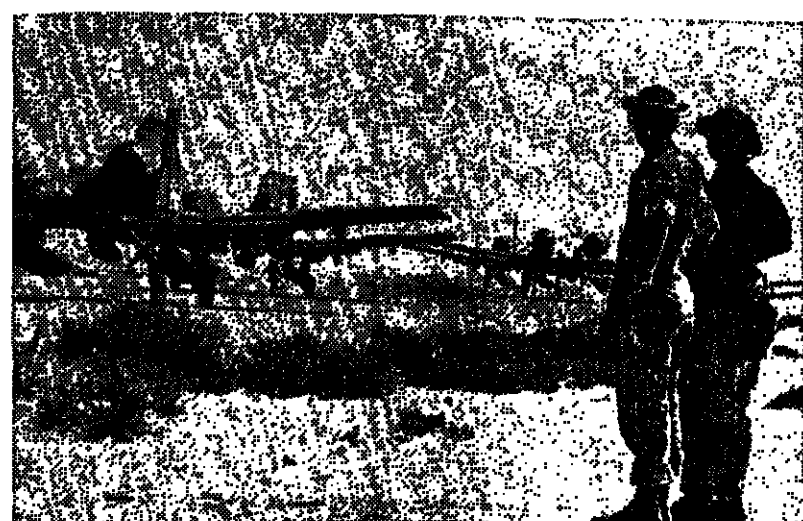
## USE OF NUCLEAR ARMS CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED

San Francisco. A sharp condemnation of the US Administration's policy of preparing for nuclear war has come from J. Quinn, the Archbishop of San Francisco. Speaking at St. Mary's College in Los Angeles, the Archbishop said that from a moral point of view no use of nuclear weapons whatsoever, even on the most limited scale, could be justified.

The madness of the arms race not only increases the danger of war, but also results in the waste of colossal sums of money which could be better spent on solving the urgent problems facing mankind.

## COLUMBIA LAUNCHED

New York. After a week's delay due to serious technical snags, the Americans have launched the Columbia reusable spacecraft. The Columbia will make 83 revolutions around the earth in a 124 hour flight.



Units of the American Air Force and Army are being air-lifted to Egypt to take part in "Bright Star", major military exercises which are also being held in Sudan, Somalia, and Oman. Troops from these latter countries are to join the American forces.

The United States is emphasizing that, following the fall of the Shah's regime in Iran, it has shifted to Egypt the role of American policeman in the Middle East. In the photo: Americans at the Cairo West Air Force Base.

## FACTS and EVENTS

① The United States has carried out another underground test, the 14th this year, the Department of Energy in Washington reports. On November 11, a 150-kilotonne nuclear device was exploded at the Nevada testing site.

② Several Israeli fighters have violated Saudi air space in the north and west of the country, according to the official Saudi news agency.

③ Police in Paris report that an unidentified gunman took several shots at the American Ambassador's car in one of the central streets of Paris. No one was hurt, and the gunman escaped.

④ At a plenary session, the United Nations, has unanimously accepted the world's youngest independent state of Antigua and Barbuda as its 157th member.

## Rebels invade Chad

N'Djamena. Eastern parts of Chad have been invaded by rebel forces advancing from Sudan and led by former Chad's State Minister for National Defence Hissene Habre.

The rebels attacked the towns of Iriba and Adre and fierce fighting is in progress. According to the Western press, Habre's troops fighting against the transitional government of national unity want to start another civil war in Chad with help from Sudan and Egypt.

## Sudanese president disbands government

Khartoum. President Nimeiri of Sudan has admitted that his country is undergoing serious difficulties, responsibility for which he has tried to shift onto his Cabinet of Ministers. The Sudanese president said that the country's balance of payments had grown from 200 million dollars in 1972-1973 to 500 million in the current financial year.

## U.S. Embassy in Egypt takes precautions

Cairo. The American Embassy in Cairo fears a possible attack from Egyptian Moslem groups against itself and other American offices in different Egyptian cities, according to the "ash-Sheab" newspaper quoting reliable Egyptian sources. In view of the anti-American sentiment following Sadat's assassination, Washington does not rule out a possible repetition in Egypt of events in Iran when

## DISTANCE BETWEEN EARS—VITAL FACTOR IN HEARING

Rabbits can hear sounds at frequencies of up to fifty kilocycles, mice and other small rodents—of up to ninety, and bats of even up to 115 kilocycles. For a long time, human beings were considered to be exceptional among mammals, as the human ear can only take in sounds within a narrow band of nineteen kilocycles. Recent research by American scientists has revealed that the distance between a mammal's ears, the lower is the upper frequency limit of the sounds it can discern. This interesting conclusion suggests that the upper frequency limit depends only on the shape of a mammal's head rather than on factors pertaining to its adaptation or evolution.

## HOW MANY OF US LIVED ON EARTH?

According to Arthur Westing, dean of the natural science department of Hampshire College in Massachusetts, altogether 49,000 million people have inhabited our planet since the modern type of man emerged some 300,000 years ago. Westing emphasizes that over 250,000 years the earth's population grew very slowly doubling only every 43,000 years.

## ALL-PLASTIC BIKE SOON!

Before long, a French manufacturer is to market a bicycle whose frame, fork and handlebars are to be made of plastic.

Specialists believe, however, that this is a much lower estimate than the real figure, which actually stands at nearly one billion dollars. The Sudan's external debt is 2.5 billion dollars.

President Nimeiri has dissolved the Sudanese government.

## Science and technology

reinforced with fibre glass. The rest of the bicycle will be made of conventional materials. The new plastic bike is strong, weighs under ten kilos, and costs much less than whole metal counterparts. The inventor, Jean-François Boissel, who has spent some years trying to invent a bicycle with a brainchild says that his bike is 40 per cent plastic, and that in the not-too-distant future it will be possible to make many more parts out of this material. Boissel maintains that in some thirty years metal bicycles will become a thing of the past.

## FINNISH BOYS SHOOTING UPWARDS!

Finnish boys today are on average 10 cm taller than their counterparts who lived at the beginning of the century, states Dr. Dahlström, from Finland, in his thesis for a Doctor of Science degree.

After studying statistics over a period of many years, the doctor has come to the conclusion that as from 1920 the average height of men in Finland has been growing steadily by, approximately, 1.3 cm every ten years.

Dr. Dahlström believes that the increase in height is due to the change in living conditions, in particular to urbanization, as well as to a better health service and to decreased physical strain.

## INSTANT DIAGNOSIS

Japanese scientists have designed an instrument which can detect the presence of cancer within a few minutes. A special reagent is used which coagulates the blood and the results of the analysis are displayed on a screen.

## OF INTEREST

### 'Fantasy on Sand'

The 8th "Fantasy on Sand" contest was held this year in Iquitos on the Atlantic coast of the USA. The numerous participants arrived on the beach, where the competition was to take place, armed with pails, spades and shovels, tape-measures, knives and scrapers.

Among the best-works were a little elephant, a fairy-tale dragon and a wonderful 14-foot lobster modelled in sand by six artists from Cambridge. But most of the participants kept for tradition and presented "architectural structures". Among the latter, a sand copy of the palace of the Dalai-Lama, in Tibet, made by a J. Nuhari, a designer from Boston, and 30 assistants.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

### PLANS TO INVADe CUBA

Alarming signs are coming from across the Atlantic indicating that the United States is preparing for fresh attacks on Cuba, Sergei Vishnevsky writes in PRAVDA.

Recently Alexander Haig made it plain in a threatening tone that the government of the United States was preparing punitive actions against Cuba. News have leaked to the American press that in recent weeks the Administration had accelerated the drafting of warscripts. The Administration is planning among other things air and naval demonstration of US might off the island's coast, a complete armed blockade of the republic of Cuba (and also Nicaragua). Moreover, consideration is given to a possible direct invasion to Cuba by the troops of the United States and certain Latin American military-dictatorial regimes.

Sergei Vishnevsky stresses that Washington should clearly realize that aggressive actions against Cuba are fraught with dangerous consequences. The republic of Cuba is a member of the community of socialist states. It enjoys assistance and support on the part of the socialist countries and the whole of progressive mankind.

### ARMS RACE IS A THREAT TO PEACE

Through the fault of the United States the arms race is acquiring a hitherto unprecedented scope, writes the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. The journal notes that the most dangerous outcome of the arms race, which lays special emphasis on mass annihilating weapons, is the heightening of the threat of a global nuclear war. According to UN estimates, the total yield of nuclear armaments stockpiled in the world now equals that of a million atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima, which is the equivalent of 13 billion tonnes of TNT, or in other terms, over three tonnes per each inhabitant of the earth. In case of a nuclear war 200 million people would die immediately and more than 60 million would be wounded. And this is only in the first stages of such a war!

The journal stresses that the development of new US medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe can become a serious threat to the cause of peace.

### THE VICTIMS OF THE U.S. CHEMICAL AGGRESSION

The aftereffects of the chemical war in Vietnam can be seen even ten years after it, writes the NEW TIMES weekly.

Many Vietnamese, the journal points out, were exposed to the poisonous "agent orange" defoliant. Thus, for example, in one village alone 30 out of its 200 inhabitants were paralyzed, 15 lost hearing, eight lost eyesight, six became dumb and 12 were crippled.

There are victims of "agent orange" in the USA, Australia, New Zealand and Southern Korea. All of them are people who committed outrages on the long suffering soil of Vietnam by spraying high toxic agents. Many children of the "dirty war" veterans have to pay for the crimes of their fathers. Numerous suits filed by former GI's demanding compensation for being victims of the war have piled up at US courts, the weekly points out.

### GREECE ON THE THRESHOLD OF CHANGES

The coming to power of democratic forces in Greece along with the rule of the socialists in France mirrors a noticeable turn in the mentality of the Europeans towards the socialist ideals, their striving to be real masters in their own home. Therefore the highly impressive victory of the left-wing forces in Greece goes far beyond the framework of that country's internal political development, the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes.

The formation of a new cabinet in Greece has caused concern in the US capital. The Pentagon and White House chiefs did not even conceal their disappointment at the developments in Greece. According to American newspapers, when figures of pro-Western orientation withdraw from the political scene in Greece, a military coup is possible in that country. Other western bourgeois news media pointed out that the Armed Forces of Greece are traditionally loyal to the alliance with the West and therefore will allegedly not allow a radical revision of that country's foreign policy.

But notwithstanding the internal and external difficulties, Greece is presently on the threshold of a new stage in its development. The first steps are always not easy.

and a medieval French city, built by architect John Shields, from Newton, delighted spectators. But, alas, like all sand-castles, those wonderful structures succumbed in due course to the ravages of sun wind and high tides.

### Racing the snail

This machine, exhibited at the annual inventors' competition in Japan, quickly drew a large crowd. "Those in the know" cast admiring looks at the invention and made intelligent guesses as to its speed. Finally, the inventor appeared, took his place behind the wheel, started up the engine, and pedalling at a tranquil pace, began to move forward at a speed of a kilometre and a half an hour. The "snail bicycle", as it is called, was first prize at the exhibition for "the least efficient machine of the 20th century".



## VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV

## NUCLEAR GAME: PART TWO

The recent statement by State Secretary Alexander Haig on the "preventive" or "demonstrative" nuclear strike envisaged by NATO strategy made all the pieces of the US scenario for a nuclear game in Europe fall into place.

A month earlier, as we know, President Reagan had reaffirmed America's reliance on the acceptability of "limited" nuclear warfare in Europe. The American leadership's conception of "Europeanized" nuclear warfare posed the question: what will make this war possible? Now it has been revealed to all—the NATO strategy.

So the two parts of the American scenario are clear. The first—the notorious "presidential directive No. 59"—provides a doctrinal basis for using Europe to go even with the Soviet Union with the help of nuclear weapons; the second part justifies America being the first to use such weapons under the pretext of a "preventive" or "demonstrative" strike.

Both the careless frankness Reagan exhibited in front of newspaper editors in October and General Haig's professional forthrightness before Senators

In November caused a storm of indignation in Europe, accompanied by Washington's awkward attempts to refute or play down their message. But this proved to be one of those cases when formal repudiation is taken everywhere as furnishing cast-iron proof.

When the US defense secretary claimed he knew nothing of Haig's "demonstrative" strike statement, the White House made matters a hundred times worse by charging that both (Haig and Weinberger) were correct. It is hard to take Weinberger's naive "ignorance" at face value though, when "The Washington Post", quick on his heels, revealed that he had learnt two weeks earlier from official NATO sources that the plan for the demonstrative use of nuclear weapons still stood.

The following comment by the London "Sunday Times" was typical of West European reaction to this White House lie: "The US is increasingly working up to the danger of nuclear war, Reagan and his team seem to be bending over backwards to add fuel to the flames."

The third part of the US scenario concerns the question of



power, they are united by an obsession with nuclear weapons and by the temptation of finding any ways to use them. This is exactly where the critical danger both for Europe and the rest of the world, America included, stems from.

As emphasized in the recent highly authoritative Soviet statements—Leonid Brezhnev's replies to "Pravda" newspaper and the West German "Der Spiegel" magazine and the November 6 address by Soviet Defence Minister Dmitry Ustinov—the Soviet Union has always vigorously opposed such concepts. The USSR is working to avert both the first or any other strike, to head off and to avert the very threat of nuclear war, since, as Leonid Brezhnev reiterated "only someone who decided to commit suicide can start a nuclear war in the hope of winning it". The Soviet leader further stressed that our position boils down to the renunciation of the first use of nuclear weapons and that "there can in general be no 'limited' nuclear war. If a nuclear war breaks out, whether in Europe or any other place, it would inevitably and unavoidably assume a worldwide character."

The only acceptable alternative to "act three" of the American scenario is to start serious talks on ways of lowering the level of confrontation—on the basis of the status quo—and not to construct a deadlock in advance in such talks by announcing that disarmament must take place for the sake of "acceptable" limited, "preventive" or indeed any other kind of war bringing devastation to our planet.



Round  
the Soviet  
Union

● THE MANUFACTURE OF A LIGHTENED ATOMIC TURBINE WITH A CAPACITY OF ONE MILLION KILOWATTS HAS BEGUN AT THE KIROV PLANT, IN KHARKOV. It weighs nearly 400 tonnes less than previous units of this type. This is the result of the comprehensive programme for metal saving in operation at the plant. Till the end of the five-year period lightened turbines of one million kilowatts will be supplied to atomic power stations now under construction.

● THE "POBEDA" TANKER SHIP HAS BEEN RECENTLY ADDED TO THE COUNTRY'S OIL CARRYING FLEET. This 65,000 tonne ship has a double hull to eliminate pollution.

● SCIENTISTS HAVE SET UP A NEW CONSERVATION AREA IN THE NORTH-WEST OF ESTONIA to study bears of whom there are now over 200 in the region. The conservation area's second purpose is to protect nearby farms from invasions of bears. By 1985, conservation areas will cover one-tenth of Estonia's territory.

● MINERS AT THE VIVIKOND PIT WERE THE FIRST IN THE ESTONIAN SHALE BASIN TO BEGIN DEVELOPING THE LOWER, MOST RICH LAYER OF SHALE, which formerly was inaccessible. A special bulldozer-ripper has been successfully tested at the pit, which will help to reduce by nearly 50 per cent the shale remnants in the deep layers.

● IGALINA IS A NEW RAILWAY STATION WHICH HAS BEEN BUILT IN THE CENTRE OF THE LAKE AREA, IN THE EAST OF LITHUANIA. In the two-storey custom-designed building there are waiting-rooms, a rest room for mothers and for children and a cafe. The ethnography museum of the Lithuanian national park will be accommodated in the old station which served a useful life for more than 100 years.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

COAL OUTPUT IN THE NEW  
FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Intensive mining is the only way of increasing output and of raising the annual extraction of coal in the 11th five-year plan (1981-1985) to 770-800 million tonnes, writes Boris Braichenko, USSR Minister for the Coal Industry, in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. One of the fundamental trends in this connection is the development of open-cast methods of mining. It reduces the cost of the fuel by 4.4 times, as compared with the underground method, and ensures nine times greater productivity. Open-cast pits now yield 38 per cent of coal produced in the USSR. By the end of the current five-year plan period, 41-42 per cent of our coal will be produced by open-cast mining.

The development of the open-cast method is facilitated by highly efficient digging and transportation equipment. Of late, more than 30 different types of new machines have been introduced into mines.

The basic trend for 1981-1985 will be the utilization of modular systems and equipment and of more advanced machinery. Much attention will be concentrated on the highly efficient hydraulic method and on the hydrotransportation of coal.

SHOULD CHILDREN SEE THEIR  
GP AT SCHOOL?

Should children have a GP they could consult at school? Is it necessary to expand the school medical service, despite the existing large-scale network of well-appointed outpatient departments and hospitals?

These questions put by a VECHERNYAYA MOSKVA correspondent have been answered by Academician Galina Borodukovskaya, Director of the Institute for Child and Adolescent Hygiene.

Larisa Mironova, a twenty-year-old student at the Moscow Institute of Engineering Physics, is a deputy of the Moscow City Soviet. She was elected to the Soviet by the inhabitants of the Krasnogvardeysky District of the capital.

At the City Soviet, over a thousand deputies take part in the work of 18 permanent committees. They deal with a multitude of problems relating to urban life—for instance, to municipal services, health and education.



Deputy Mironova receives a citizen.

## MOSCOW CITY SOVIET DEPUTY

Larisa works on the Soviet's permanent committee for the affairs of young people. Other members of the committee include teachers, doctors and workers. Larisa deals with problems connected with professional-technical education.

One of deputy Mironova's first jobs was to investigate pleas from her electorate that a technical school for seamstresses should be set up in the Krasnogvardeysky District. The managers of the Raduga sewing firm,

situated in the area, were all for the idea—they foresaw future graduates from the school filling up their firm's many vacancies. Raduga's managers were backed up by the local inhabitants who liked the thought of their children spending their spare time at the school's gym and library and at the special evenings that would doubtless be organized there.

Mironova submitted her electorate's petition for discussion by the permanent committee for

the affairs of young people. Her arguments met with the committee's approval and Moscow City Executive Committee decided to build the new school.



Vladimir Aksenov, deputy general manager of the Raduga sewing firm and Larisa Mironova, Moscow City Soviet deputy, discuss the building of the new college.

With friends in the Moscow Region on her day off.

## FISH 'NURSERY'

The construction of a salmon farm is under way in Magadan, a region in the Soviet Far East.

The rivers along the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk have been for centuries a spawning place for dog, humpbacked and other species of salmon. Huge shoals of salmon come here annually. Salmon born in the local spawning areas head for the ocean; they later return to the upper reaches of the targa rivers to spawn and to die. Magadan specialists have now decided to interfere in the natural process: a large fish breeding farm is being built on the River Ola estuary. The farm should produce up to 40 million salmon fry annually. They will be released into the "pastures" of the Sea of Okhotsk after they have stayed in the farm's nursery and the fattening pond.

The construction of the Ola farm is but one part of a large-scale "Salmon" programme, which has been undertaken in the region. In the current five-year period, similar farms are to be built on the Arman and Taut rivers.

MOORING  
FOR NEVA  
HARBOUR

The first motor ships have berthed at a new moorage of the Neva harbour, in Leningrad, which has just opened.

The deep-water, highly-mechanized complex is meant to handle large-tonnage rollers and container-carriers. Formerly such vessels were unable to approach the piers because of their great draught and dockers had to handle the ships on the roadstead.

The new mooring is equipped with powerful cranes, and has a ramified network of approach roads. The special design of the berth, with a reinforced base, makes it possible to load and unload multi-tonnage large-size equipment.

It is certainly impossible to install big complicated medical instruments at school. But it is vital that medical aid be introduced at schools, at more and more of which the children tend to stay on after the school-day is over to have lunch, take a rest and do their homework. Why should parents take their children to outpatient departments if they can be treated just as well at school under the constant medical supervision of doctors and teachers.

All injections and other medical procedures can be administered by qualified staff in the school medical room.

Preventive treatment and diseases of the locomotor system, can be cured by corrective exercises in the gym. Those with delicate stomachs, liver and kidneys, can be put on special diets organized in the school canteen.

I believe that in the future, some paediatricists, while still medical students, will undergo their practicals in school medical rooms. A course of school medicine should be included in the curricula of medical institutes.

THE SPECTATOR HAS AN ACTIVE PART  
TO PLAY IN THE THEATRE

Georgi Tovstonogov, chief director of Leningrad's Bolshoi Drama Theatre (BDT), gives his thoughts on the mutual relations existing between theatre and spectator in TRAT magazine.

Certain definite laws govern the mutual relations existing between the stage and the auditorium. Stanislavsky was referring to these when he said that "the study of an actor's feelings should be followed by the study of the feelings in the auditorium". I am for the active rather than for the contemplative spectator. The spectator's urge to participate, as reflected in the process of joint experience and reflection, is an extremely valuable one.

If a spectator only goes to the theatre to be entertained and if the latter is only capable of fulfilling this function and nothing more, it is both premature and naive to praise it on this account. For the spectator only feels this way about a theatre which he

doesn't respect. Sooner or later this sort of theatre will lose its popularity, as indeed will the theatre which acts just as a mentor or a tribune. If the audience's psychology and its needs are not recognized, the auditorium will in time take its revenge. The desired contact with the public can only be achieved by breaking through to the truth before its eyes, but this is by no means the same as a determined effort to annul the entertainment function of a theatre.

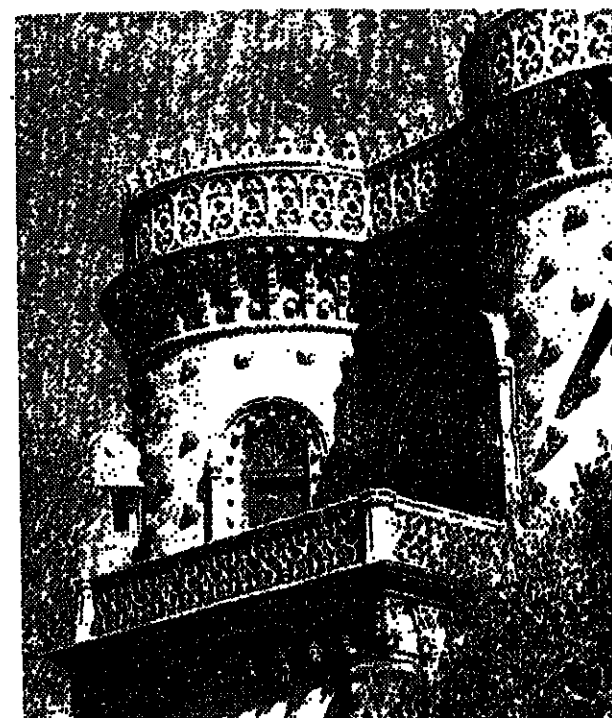
DOSTOYEVSKY'S VISION: A MORAL  
BROTHERHOOD OF MEN

Yuri Bonarev, the author, reflects on Fyodor Dostoyevsky's work in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Even at the beginning of our century leading writers of the world considered that Dostoyevsky had gone so far in his work that no one could approach him. And this causes us today to take a more searching, penetrating and wide-ranging look at his whole literary output. His was a bold attempt to see the whole world, as in a drop of the ocean, in the Russians, in their character, as it revealed itself both in good and bad... Dostoyevsky's greatness lies in just this—he is merciless in his search for truth, in his revelation of good and evil. In this he provides us with highly moral lessons which we cannot but recall on his 100th jubilee.

In recounting to us the lives of Rasokolnikov, Prince Myshkin, Smerdyakov or Mitya Karamazov, in contrasting their searches in life, Dostoyevsky, in his own words, confronts us with the thought "the very highest use a man can put his personality to in order that his 'I' be fulfilled, is to eliminate this 'I', to give it over entirely to all and every man, wholeheartedly and indivisibly. This is the greatest happiness".

It is this thought that inspires the writer's long quest, Bonarev emphasizes. Equally "Men-Gods" crucified by the tragedy of life, travelling through all the torments of hell, through suffering, guilt and repentance, may still see the sun, and find appeasement in spiritual happiness. And to show this is literature's highest calling.

## Places to visit



## FRIENDSHIP HOUSE

At one time, the fantastic architecture of this palace, built at the end of the 18th century, caused a lot of comment. Morozov, a millionaire industrialist, decided to build himself an old Portuguese castle in the heart of Moscow. He dispatched architect Mazyrin to Portugal to study the local architecture, and, having returned home, the tailor set about fulfilling the industrialist's whim.

The house was reconstructed in our day and, in 1950, the House of Friendship, attached to the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, opened there. This international club has become very popular both with Muscovites and foreign visitors to Moscow. Today, get-togethers with foreign delegations, soirees of foreign literature, exhibitions, concerts and lectures are held in the building.

## GROVE OF BIRCHES THROUGH THE POST

25 years ago, foresters from Finland, visiting the Voronezh (Central Russia) Timber Engineering Institute, expressed interest in the experimental plantations of aspen, larch and oak trees.

The Finns were given the above seeds in exchange for seeds of dwarf birch-trees. With time a fine birch grove grew up

on the strange soil and today it has become the subject of valuable research.

The dwarf birch is a remarkable tree, producing beautifully patterned timber which is used as a finishing material in civil engineering, for making high-grade furniture, boxes and writing sets.

Railwayman's collection  
of book-plates

Railwayman Manzhulo, from Lithuania, has nearly 43,000 book-plates in a collection he has been putting together for 15 years. Some of his plates are very rare, designed by the famous Lithuanian artist Ciurlionis.

Manzhulo keeps his plates, by artists from every Soviet constituent republic and from many

other countries, in files. In a separate folder he keeps plates which he ordered himself in fifty cities for his own library. The rare items are seldom to be found, however, in Manzhulo's files. Most of the time they are on display at various exhibitions both in this country and abroad. A short while ago, Manzhulo held the 40th exhibition of his book-plates.

## OF INTEREST

Anchor cast in  
Volkinsk found  
off Greek shores

Weighing anchor off the Greek island of Milos, the Soviet cargo ship "Kashino", accidentally hoisted on board an ancient anchor made almost two centuries ago in the town of Volkinsk, in Udmurtia. Neither time nor the sea water destroyed the anchor which still bears an inscription to the effect that it was made in 1803 at the Steel Mill in Volkinsk and that it weighs 137 pounds (one pound is equal to 16 kilograms). The anchor is now

exhibited at the Naval Museum in the city of Kalpeda, while photographs of it have been sent to the History Museum of the Volkinsk Engineering Works, in Udmurtia.

In 1882, two hundred years will have passed since they began making anchors for the Russian Navy in Volkinsk. The anchors were made for all sorts of ships and weighed between three and 355 pounds. The steel workers had many secrets for making reliable anchors at their fingertips. Bert Sander Semeh Badayev, for instance, invented a method of casting steel which was stronger than any of the grades in existence at the time. Volkinsk anchors made of Badayev's steel were renowned for their strength and reliability.

Leningrad—  
Antarctica

A heavy IL-18D airliner recently flew in to the world's only snow and ice airfield, not far from the Molodetzchnaya Observatory, in Antarctica. The plane had taken off in Leningrad and crossed three continents and two oceans before landing.

Flight commander Struin radioed that it had taken nine hours to complete the most difficult section of the route—from Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, to Molodetzchnaya. The plane flew at an altitude of about 9,000 metres, with a strong headwind blowing over the ocean. This is an area, as yet, little familiar to pilots and not controlled by the weather service. Weathermen at the Soviet Antarctic stations provided the IL-18D crew with regular meteorological information.

AVDEYEVO  
SONGS

The village of Avdeyevo, in Karelia, has long been famous for its singers. A number of interesting tales, epics, and songs have been recorded there. The village boasts an interesting group of folkloric singers of the older generation. They have won prizes at regional folkloric festivals in Kirishi and Kizhi. The Leningrad Recording Studio is now recording their songs.

Science  
and technologyVOLCANO  
WARNINGS

Specialists have begun obtaining seismic information as to future eruptions of volcanoes from the Shiveluch Volcano in Kamchatka, the Far East. The telenetric station, mounted in the foothills, registers the condition of Shiveluch and automatically radiates the data back to the volcanological station. The data is then processed and analyzed.

The station was set up in view of Shiveluch's increased activity. The eruption of the Tolbachik Volcano has already been forecast with great accuracy by this method. Scientists on Kamchatka therefore decided to follow their colleagues' example of obtaining prompt information direct from the peninsula's "hot points". Telenetric stations were designed for this purpose and six were put up near active volcanoes. Portable automatic equipment was used in inaccessible areas.

TREASURES FROM  
THE DEPTHS

The marine flora and fauna contain valuable substances of use in medicine, the foodstuffs industry and agriculture. Scientists have determined the chemical composition of different denizens of the sea by singling out and examining protein enzymes, carbohydrates, nucleic acids and the natural dyes they contain.

Marine organisms found in the Indian, the Pacific and the Atlantic Ocean have proved to be new sources of medicines and valuable biochemical preparations.

The expeditions of Far Eastern chemical engineers and biologists to the tropical regions of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, on board the "Callisto" and the "Professor Bogorov", brought in rich results. The biological raw materials gathered by the scientists have been used to determine physiologically active substances.

The laboratories on board these ships made use of 112 marine species to single out a total of 134 biological preparations. At least 15 samples are of practical interest for the biochemical and medical industries.

Scientists believe that it is essential that underwater research should not harm the marine flora and fauna, however valuable this research might prove. Therefore such plants and animals are gathered in small quantities. In those cases when valuable biological preparations are discovered, industry is requested to synthesize them. At present, some of these substances are produced artificially with chemical engineers enhancing their useful qualities, and eliminating those properties which can have harmful side effects. Progress made in biotechnology makes it possible that in the future marine organisms will be cultivated in required quantities.

LAKE  
BARSAKELMES' OIL  
AND GAS DEPOSITS

Photographs taken in outer space have indicated that there may be oil or gas deposits under Barsakelmes, a huge salt-water lake in the middle of the Ustyurt Plateau, Uzbekistan. Geologists have begun making a detailed geological map of the rocky floor of Barsakelmes in the middle of the lake. The well should help reveal the mineral structures under the lake. Several rich gas deposits have been discovered in the locality of Lake Barsakelmes.

## VIEWPOINT

15th TV FORUM—  
MEETINGS  
AND CONTRACTSVladimir POPOV,  
Vice-Chairman, USSR  
State Committee for  
Television and Radio  
Broadcasting

For the 15th time, the member-countries of television are holding their international Television Forum in Moscow. The prestige of this Forum grows with every passing year along with its importance in television exchange, and this year, a bumper number of firms and organizations has gathered in Moscow. It is attended by 150 foreign delegates representing both government organizations and private firms from more than 30 countries, including the USA, West Germany, Japan, France, and some Asian and African nations.

The aim of this annual Television Forum is to show the best films made in television countries over the past year in order to promote exchange with television organizations and firms from all over the world.

We have entered a new film by Yuri Ledin, a director well known both in this country and abroad, who shoots his films in the North in nearly every year. The Ledin entry this year is his popular science film, "The Land of Polar Bears" on the fauna of Wrangel Island.

Among the Nature films we would like to mention "Where the Spring Spends Its Winter", on the Geyser Valley in Kamchatka. Our feature film entries include screen versions of stories and novels by Chukov and Konan-Doyle, and three short ballads—"Kazepa", "Opheus" and "Hamlet" with Nadya Pavlova and Vyacheslav Goryunov.

What do we expect from the Forum and how do we evaluate it in this connection, two points should be borne in mind. First, international tension is aggravated. Television is the widest and most important channel not only for information, but also for the dissemination of culture and knowledge. In view of this, expansion in the exchange of television programmes about the life-style, political views and achievements in culture, science and economic development in different countries certainly promotes better mutual understanding, and, consequently, advances the cause of détente.

These Forums testify to the great interest shown throughout the world in the Soviet Union and the socialist community, united in this respect by inter-vision. We see, therefore, that there are very real forces which want to be better acquainted with the life of different peoples. An exchange is only one aspect of it. Secondly, another aspect, with the same essential aim, consists in the possibility of efforts of arranging meetings, making contacts, and conducting business talks.



# ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## Dasha MIKHAILOVA

By the time she was 16, Dasha Mikhailova had played in seven films, for her artistic career began at the age of 11. What was it that directors, among them such famous names as Ilya Averbakh, Gleb Panfilov and Igor Talankin, saw in this former schoolgirl who, only a few months previously, had enrolled as a first-year student at drama school. The answer is that they realized that in this fair-haired, blue-eyed and inconspicuously beautiful girl was embodied much of the modest and serene charm of the Central Russian countryside—she had the same sadness, the same non-ostentatious depth and the same mysteriousness. The Russian sarafan and her hair coiled in a long plait are perhaps most becoming of all to Dasha Mikhailova. However, she donned these only for one film—"The Smoke of Your Home", in which she played the childhood love of Mikhail Lomonosov, the Russian peasant boy who became a great poet and scientist. In this film director made use only of the young actress' outward appearance. Her most successful films, however, have been those in which her spirituality has been revealed or, at the very least, her ability to act. An example of the latter is the first film Dasha ever appeared in, "The Blue Portal", in which she plays the role of intelligent and highly-strung Tanya, intellectually far ahead of her contemporaries. The 11-year-old Dasha had to convey to us Tanya's emotional development and her attainment of maturity. Dasha dealt with this task so successfully that she won several prizes at film festivals for the best child's performance.



"Last Summer in Chulimsk", the play by Alexander Vampilov, talented playwright, who died young and was only "discovered" after his death, has done the rounds of all our theatres. The role of Valentina—and this was the name that director Gleb Panfilov gave to his screen version of the play—is, perhaps, the best woman's part in modern Soviet drama. The role was entrusted to Dasha Mikhailova who had to play an enthusiast, a very young girl, who is a passionate believer in good and in justice, and who trusts people. Here is a wise and informed belief in the face of suffering and evil which surrounds her. An actress, not possessing a lot in common with the heroine she was portraying,

would have found this role impossible. No actorial or directorial devices would have helped.

Simultaneously, Dasha worked on another and no less dramatic part—that of Lida, the nurse, in Igor Talankin's film, "Star Fall". Here, too, what was involved was a young person's first experience of tragic love. Whereas "Valentina" was shot in a rigidly realistic style, in "Star Fall", Dasha, for the first time, came up against the complicated stylistics of poetic cinema built around associations and reminiscences.

These two films are now both to be seen in Moscow.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

## 'VORONEZH GIRLS' OFF TO BRITAIN

In November, audiences in some British cities will become acquainted with the "Voronezh Girls" Russian folk song ensemble.

The ensemble, set up in 1966, includes eight leading soloists from various amateur companies.

The ensemble is distinguished by the careful attention it pays to the character and musical

structure of the folk songs. It performs the songs just as they were sung in days gone by. The ensemble's repertoire is based on the rich folklore of Voronezh and on that of the other regions of the Russian Federation.

The "Voronezh Girls" ensemble will sing not only old Russian and modern Soviet songs in Britain, but also English and Scottish folk songs.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Tours. At the invitation of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society the Russia folk ensemble is touring Japan. The choir's art director is Lyudmila Zykina. It will give performances in Tokyo, Nagoya, Kagoshima, Osaka and in other cities, and will also visit the island of Okinawa. Their repertoire will include folk and modern Soviet songs.

## AUTUMN EXHIBITIONS

In the autumn, it is traditional in Moscow to hold art exhibitions on a national, republican, regional and individual level. Several exhibitions are now on view: Moscow artists are exhibiting their works at the Artists Club (11 Kuznetsky

Most), and in exhibition halls in 7/9 Begovaya and 65 Vavilova streets. At the Central Artists Club (10/14 Krymskaya Embankment), works by well-known artists of the Russian Federation are on show.

Painters, not belonging to the USSR Artists' Union also display their works in the autumn. One such exhibition took place recently in the exhibition hall in 28 Malaya Gruzinskaya Street. We reproduce some of the works from this latter show.



© O. Kandakov. Portrait of writer Boris Pasternak. © Yu. Meletsky. Portrait of actor Vladimir Vyssotsky.

## Galina Ulanova to be honoured in Paris

On November 18, at "Playel", a major Paris concert hall, there is to be a gala evening in honour of the outstanding Soviet ballerina, Galina Ulanova.

In organizing this evening, said Herve Bourges, director of UNESCO's Office of Public Information, our international organization pays tribute to a ballerina of world standing who has made the Russian and Soviet school of ballet famous far beyond the confines of her own country, to a ballet-master of unique talent who has al-

ready passed on her skills to three generations of young dancers. UNESCO's aim is to facilitate the dissemination of culture to the mutual enrichment of peoples in different countries. Galina Ulanova has made a vast contribution in this field. We are happy that other leading Soviet dancers will be taking part in the evening who, together with Ulanova, are now working on a new ballet devoted to the latter's art.

The work will be directed by Vladimir Vasilyev.

## In memory of an outstanding sculptor

A monument bust of Yevgeni Vuchetich (1908-1974), the well-known Soviet sculptor, has been unveiled in Timiryazevskaya Street in Moscow, not far from his studio.

Continuing the best traditions of Soviet and world art, Vuchetich showed himself to be a daring innovator, the author of

new monumental forms in the fine arts. Among his works are the monument to the soldiers of the Soviet Army erected in Berlin and the monument to the heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad on Mamayev Hill, in Volgograd.

The authors of the monument bust to Vuchetich are: sculptor Azgur and architect Siano.



The first-night performance of Alexander Volodin's play, "The Lizard", has taken place at Moscow's Mayakovskiy Theatre. A fairy tale concerned with moral and ethical problems, the play deals with the eternal fight between good and evil.

Photo by Mikhail Stokov

## WHAT'S ON!

November 14-16

### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 14 (mat), 16—Variety concert. 15 (eve)—Concert by the Alexandrov Soviet Army Song and Dance Ensemble. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 14 (eve)—Rimsky-Korsakov "The Tsar's Bride" (opera), 15 (mat)—Hertel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 14—Double-bill: Bartok, "The Wooden Prince"; "Diver-tissement" (ballets); 15 (mat)—Händel, "Giulio Cesare" (opera); 15 (eve)—Khachatryan, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 14—Mozart, "La finta giardiniera" (opera), 15 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 15 (eve)—Puccini, "La Bohème" (opera), 16—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Romen Gypsy Theatre (32/2 Leningradsky Prospekt), 14 (mat)—Khramov, "The Cherry Blossom"; 14 (eve)—Rodio-

nov, "A Conversation in an Administrative Building", 15 (mat)—Miroshnikov, "The Blue Stone Mystery"; 15 (eve)—Khramov, "Fiery Blood"; 16—Shtok (after Laskov), "Grushenka". Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samo-tychnaya St.), 14—"This is the Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting". 15—Pospelova, "The Princess and the Echo", 16—Shtok, "Divine Comedy".

### FILMS

On Garnet Islands (Mosfilm). About problems connected with the ideological struggle.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Ser- novich St.). Metro Biblioteka, imeni Lenina.

Pendant with a Secret (Mos- film).

A musical comedy which makes fun of those who plunder our national wealth.

Cinema: "Khudozhestven- ny" (Arbatskaya Sq.). Metro Arbatskaya.

# BUSINESS

## KOSPAS-SARSAT PROGRAMME DEVELOPED

The drafting of an international programme for developing an experimental system of search and rescue satellites is drawing to an end. Questions concerning the testing of special facilities of this system—known in the Soviet Union as Kospas and in the West as Sarsat—and the readiness of its units were discussed at a conference of representatives of the USSR, the USA, France and Canada in Ottawa.

Bench tests of emergency radio buoys together with on-board

equipment of spacecraft will be held in the Soviet Union and France early next year. The spacecraft will be launched in the middle of 1982 for a test-flight.

The work on the Kospas-Sarsat system is taking place in the spirit of good businesslike cooperation. The development of such an international satellite system shows the fruitfulness of scientific and technical cooperation between states with different political systems in solving problems affecting all countries of the world.

## JAPANESE COOPERATORS IN THE USSR

A delegation of the Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives of Japan ended its visit to the USSR. The delegation was headed by Vice-President of the Union Ishikawa Syohel.

During negotiations with leaders of the Central Union of the Consumer Societies of the USSR the sides exchanged experience in the development of the cooperative movement, discussed the course of implementation of the long-term agreement on cooperation for 1981-1983 and also prospects of establishing ties between the two organizations. An accord was reached on the expansion of contacts in different spheres of cooperative activities, scientific and technical cooperation, greater trade exchange.

The cooperators of the two countries invariably maintain contacts for exchanging delegations of specialists and information on the latest accomplishments in cooperative activities.

Apart from Moscow, the Japanese delegation visited Leningrad and Uzbekistan. They acquainted themselves with the work of big cooperative enterprises, went to see a number of collective and state farms, viewed vegetable and fruit warehouses.

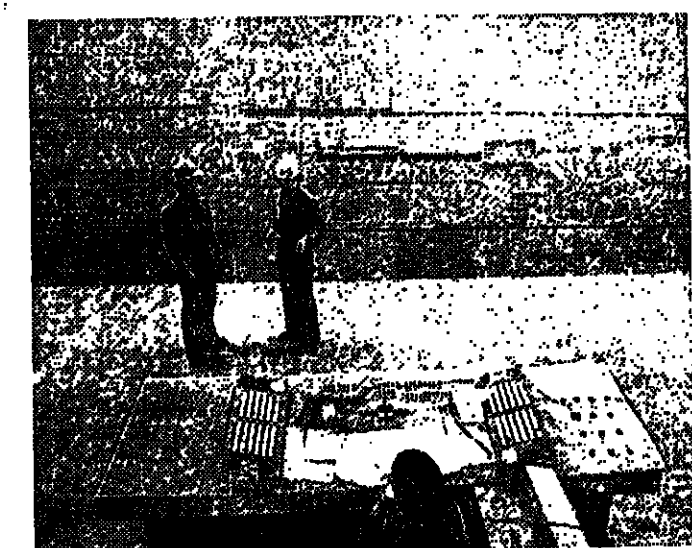
## Profitable partnership

The Soviet Union has been described as a reliable trading partner by West German parliament deputy R. Muller, of the Social Democratic Party. In his statement Muller describes as groundless the assertions by some Westerners who allege that by concluding the new Gas-Pipes

## TRADE SHOWS GREAT PROMISE

Trade between the Finnish and Soviet border areas is making big strides, having jumped nearly fourfold over the past decade. The list of goods involved has been considerably enlarged, it now includes machines, equipment, chemicals, building materials and consumer goods.

The "Kauppalehti" newspaper, published by Finnish industrial and financial circles, predicts good prospects for this trade.



In accordance with the programme of further development of socialist integration, the CMEA member-countries, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the USSR, have completed the construction of the Orenburg asbestos combine with an output of half a million tonnes of asbestos a year.

In the photo: the control panel of the dressing factory.

## CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskvoreskaya Embankment), 14, 15—Ballet evenings.

Variety Theatre (22/2 Barse-nevskaya Embankment), 14, 16—"The Obvious and Not-So-Obvious", a premiere of the variety programme performed by Gennady Khazanov. 15—A variety programme "Even a Cat Appreciates a Kind Word" performed by Yevgeny Petro-syan.

Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Arena (Luzhniki), 14, 15, 16—"Fashions and Rhythms Always Change", programme featuring the Style disco group and Integral pop group.

## EXHIBITIONS

Central Lenin Museum (2 Ploshchad Revolutsi), 14, 15—Czechoslovakia. On view are documents, photographs and works of art relating to the Lenin places in Prague. The exhibition has been mounted by the Lenin Museum in Prague and by the Central Lenin Museum in Moscow. Daily, except Monday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Ploshchad Revolutsi.

Central Literary Club (53 Herson Moscow). An exhibition of about 80 watercolours by Ku-

chevskaya depicting the places where the great Russian writer lived. Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Metro Barrikadnaya. Trolley-bus 5.

## SPORTS

### ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovietov Palace of Sports (10 Tolbukhina St.), 15—Krylya Sovietov v Kristall, 5 p.m.

Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sports (Luzhniki), 15—Spartak v Riga Dynamo, 6 p.m., 16—Moscow Dynamo v Torpedo, 6.45 p.m.

These matches begin the current round in the 38th national championship between the top-league teams.

### RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 15—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

## WEATHER

November 14-16

Moscow, city and region, mainly dry with clear intervals, fog locally in the mornings. Wind W, slight, and S-W mps at the end of the period. Night temperature minus 2° to minus 7°C, and 1° to minus 4°C during the day.

## FOR THE VIETNAMESE AGRICULTURE

In Vietnam, a refresher school for training tractor drivers and other operators of agricultural machinery has opened in Ha Nam Ninh Province. It has several workshops where students will be able to put into practice the knowledge they have acquired in the classroom. Nearly 300 young men and women have already enrolled at the school. Built with Soviet assistance, it is a major addition to the network of vocational training establishments in socialist Vietnam.

## Intourist news

### TRAVEL ALL CAN AFFORD

Which do you prefer—sun-bathing on the seashore or sight-seeing? Maria Martinez, of the Spanish Travel Agency, opts for the latter.

The Soviet Union is at the top of our list of countries visited, she told an "MNT" correspondent. We organize tours: on a trade union basis, at the USSR, and of other socialist countries. Tula, she continued, has close

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Working mass—196 tonnes

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## HUGE METALLURGICAL PROJECT

Work has begun on a huge full-cycle metallurgical project near the Cuban village of Cajimaya. The project incorporates 60 construction sites worth a total of 32,749 thousand pesos for building facilities alone.

"The building facilities without which the metallurgical plant

would be inconceivable is being built with the active participation of the Soviet Union," says David Garcia, manager of the construction works. "The Soviet Union has been providing us with all the necessary technology, and a group of Soviet experts has already arrived in Cuba."

## KHARKOV TRAINING CENTRE FOR IKARUS BUS MECHANICS

A training centre for specialists to service Ikarus buses has opened in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov. Set up by the Hungarian firm of Moqurt which

delivers these buses to the USSR, the centre will train about a thousand workers and technicians for bus depots in the Ukraine every year.

## Contacts and contracts

© A recent Kotbus (GDR) session of the GMEA Standing Commission on Construction dis-

cussed the problems of designing and use of building structures for reconstruction and modernization of industrial projects in the CMEA countries. The delegations from the CMEA countries as well as Yugoslavia outlined joint measures for this.

contacts with Inturburo, the Soviet trade union organization specializing in tourism.

The commercial aspect is absent from all travel handled by us, Martinez said. The Soviet tourists, we handle, are within reach of practically everywhere. The most expensive two-week trip to the Soviet Union, at the height of the season, only costs \$3,000-60,000 (travel included). This is only slightly more than the average monthly wage received by the Spanish worker, by way of comparison, Martinez points out that, therefore, it costs the same amount to

rent a seaside room for two weeks. Many Spaniards are given the opportunity of making an exciting trip to the USSR.

This was Maria Martinez's first visit to our country. Together with some other Tula colleagues, she travelled on the route Moscow—Vladimir—Leningrad—Kiev. I was very interested in making the acquaintance of the world's first socialist state and in getting to know a different way of life, she says. Before, Spaniards were not allowed to visit the USSR. Now the flow of Spanish visitors to the Soviet Union grows year by year.